

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

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6 SEP 50

SUBJECT North Korean Removal of Supplies and Art Objects
From Seoul

NO. OF PAGES 3

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(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
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SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1X
REPORT NO.

1. During the second occupation of Seoul, the North Koreans formed a Commodity Removal Committee as a central organ for the transportation of supplies northward for government organizations which requested them. The committee was staffed as follows:

Chairman: YI Chong-ok, 47.

Labor department, chief: PAK Pong-u, 53.

Planning department, chief: HAN Song-hak, 42.

Manpower department, chief: KIM Ki-chae, 35.

Baggage department, chief: CHONG Yong-ku, 43.

Cart department, chief: CHON Hyong-kuk, 27.

Freight department, chief: KIM Chong-tae, 30.

Inspection department, chief: KIM Chang-uk, 41.

Transportation department, chief: YI Pyong-u, 30.

Management department, chief: PYON Ki-hyon, 37.

Administration department, chief: KWAK Chang-o, 28.

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2. Items carried away by the Commodity Removal Committee were as follows:

Textile machinery parts	70 tons	General machinery parts	290 tons
Textile machines	100 tons	Other machinery	60 tons
220 sewing machines	25 tons	Chemicals	91 tons

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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

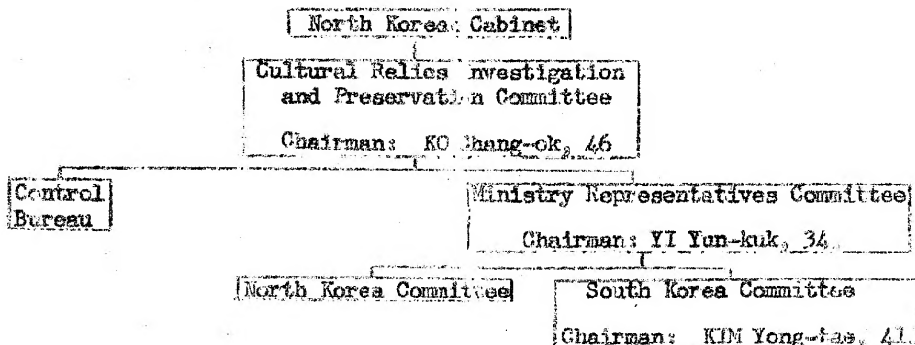
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Electric motors and parts	17 tons	Medicines	160 tons
Electric cords and transmitters	4 tons	Hospital equipment	76 tons
Laboratory equipment	11 tons	Printing machines	140 tons
Fuel oil	2 tons	Military (?) machines	45 tons
Light oil	17 tons	Light machines	215 tons
Machine oil	5 tons		

3. North Korean organizations which requested these materials were as follows:

Munitions Production Bureau, Transportation Ministry
Electric Transportation Department, Industry Ministry
Public Health Ministry
Building Control Bureau, City Planning Ministry
14 Department, People's Army Supreme Headquarters
Liberty Daily News
Munitions Supply Bureau
Rear Headquarters, People's Army
Industry Ministry
Foreign Affairs Ministry
Geology Department, People's Army Supreme Headquarters
Fuel Oil Bureau, Industry Ministry

4. These commodities were carried to Chongnyang-ni, north of Seoul, and then taken by train to Tongdushon (127-03, 37-58), where they were carried by carts to outlying areas around Pyongyang.
5. The North Korean Relics Control Bureau was changed to the Cultural Relics Investigation and Preservation Committee in July 1950. It worked out a plan to remove 50 percent of relics and antiques kept in South Korean museums, schools, and historical sites. Most of this material was removed to Manchuria and Soviet territory. The committee was organized as follows:



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6. The articles, which were carried by cart under the direction of the Mobilization Bureau of the People's Army General Headquarters, were as follows:

Porcelain and wooden art objects	126 pieces (19 tons)
Mirrors and ancient art objects	468 pieces (93 tons)
History books	15 pieces
Historical clothes and other relics	310 pieces

7. The following is the form used for accounting for transportation of the goods:

Load Moved by Oxen

Date:

Carrier	Item	Quantity	Tonnage	Method	From: To:	No. of Trips	No. of Carts	Labor Mobilized		Remarks
								Plan	Result	

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